

Bolshevism Is Spreading.  
No Cause For Worry Here.  
Study the Problem.  
Don't Fear or Despise.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.  
(Copyright 1919.)

The peace terms are to be settled in a few days, and the militant Bolsheviks appear to have hurried up the deciding process.

Bolshevism has gone far beyond the stage of theorizing. Lenin keeps his grip on Russia and orders his fleet to attack the allies. Bela Kun rules Hungary on a Bolshevik basis and feels strong enough to leave home and convert Bavaria to Bolshevism.

Munich, city of music, painting, picturesque foreign students, and good domestic beer, is in Bela Kun's hands. He and his converts are reaching out to gain control of all Bavaria. The deeply religious peasantry, long taught to believe that things are about right as they are, may give him trouble.

But the religious peasants opposed the French revolution and marched against Paris. That did not stop the revolution.

For the able American who sees Bolshevism as a menace to his future and to his present possession there is this concluding thought: Intelligence GETS AND KEEPS things for itself, whether under despotism in Turkey, autocracy in Germany, mild monarchy in England, or real republic in France.

Under Bolshevism, superior ability will continue to make itself comfortable and let somebody else do the hard work.

Mr. Trotsky once worked at a sewing machine. Now, as a Bolshevik demanding equality for all, he rides a war horse and talks of "my army." Bela Kun goes to Munich from Budapest in a special car with a suite. The suite is made up of cushions, no matter what their official title may be—"comrade" or "citizen." Power takes a private car, war horse, palace; and cynicism, autocratic or democratic, how does it? The gentleman flat on his face before the Akhmed of Swat is not so different from the proud American waiting outside the mayor's office to ask for a job.

Americans that possess and rule under the present system would also rule and possess under Bolshevism once they got the hang of it. Bolshevism is not coming here—except to get itself out in jail on a small scale. It is not going to spread to any of the new countries. The soldiers at Brisbane, Australia, beat men that displayed a red flag, wrecked the office of a newspaper that contained the red flag, and killed a man. Our soldiers here and the soldiers of Canada feel about as the Australians. They have the fixed idea that Bolshevism, Socialism, and all such isms are not patriotic, and this generation will not tolerate them.

Europe, however, is undoubtedly booked for radical changes in government. England, far-seeing and intelligent, always sees the change coming. While Mr. Garrison, Federal receiver for an American Street Car Company, says he cannot consent to deal with labor union managers, labor unions are allowed to deal through their leaders directly with the British imperial government. Great Britain officially recognizes the eight-hour law in all industries, plans and promises many betterments for workers in all lines. England doesn't wait for trouble to arrive; she goes out of her way to meet it and stop it.

This country will not have Bolshevism, no fear or possibility of it. But it may have to deal with Bolshevism in more or less modified forms in Europe. It may come day have to go to war with Bolshevism. For Lenin, Bela Kun, and the rest are like the father of Frederick the Great, who chased little boys with his walking stick, shouting, when they ran away, "I'll make you love me." Bolshevism means to make the rest of the world love it and accept it by war if necessary, as Mohammed meant to make the world love and accept him.

The next war might be one of the old governing system against the new plan. Therefore, it is well to understand what the new plan is, rather than sweep it aside too contemptuously.

Bolshevism says to the workers: "Never mind what you are, or know or do, or DON'T know, or don't do. The trouble is not with you. You are all perfect. You need only to go out and take what you see, for it has all been stolen from you by the bourgeoisie."

Just how the bourgeoisie did the stealing is not definitely told, but the masses, especially those of Russia that can't read and those of other countries that DON'T read, are ready to believe it. And like Mohammed's followers, their belief is apt to make them dangerous fighters.

This country should study Bolshevism, neither foolishly despising nor fearing it. It teaches the doctrine that men need only justice to make them happy and perfect—which is vicious nonsense. Men, even the best, are still savages and need many centuries of work, worry, want, and compulsion to develop what is in them.

While realizing the weak spots in Utopian social doctrines, intelligent men, here especially, should realize the weak, vicious, and

WEATHER:

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; normal temperature for April 7 for last 30 years, 50 degrees.

# 1,000 TEXTILE WORKERS IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

## REAL ESTATE MEN OPPOSE ZONE SYSTEM OF CAR FARES

By BILL PRICE.

Washington real estate men today are virtually unanimous that the charging of two fares on city street car lines, under the zone system now proposed to the Public Utilities Commission by the Washington Railway and Electric Company as about the only apparent method of relieving the financial distress that company claims to be in, would seriously hamper the future development of suburban sections and turn Washington into a city of congestion—apartments and tenement houses.

These keen-eyed, far-seeing men today were talking conservatively on the subject because this is the season for suburban activities and they do not care to "throw a scare" into the public on this subject. But the fact stands out that all Washington is of substantially the same conclusion—that two fares will seriously cripple the construction of homes in the second zone areas, which would take in many sections now covered with splendid detached, semi-detached, and other homes.

**Saunders Tells Objections.**  
William H. Saunders, head of the firm of that name, declared that a second fare is often an insurmountable objection to persons seeking houses or land, away from the center of the city.

"Without going into the merits of the needs of the company, I have no hesitation in saying that payment of two fares will be a great drawback to the development of some of the prettiest and most desirable portions of the District," said Mr. Saunders.

"People nearly always hesitate when the question of additional fare comes up. This proposition means congesting the population of Washington in a most undesirable manner."

Charles W. Fairfax, president of the Washington Real Estate Brokers' Association, greatly regrets that the proposition has been advanced.

"I think the scheme would be expected to be advanced."

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4.)

## SECRETARY BAKER SAILS FOR FRANCE

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—First-class Soda Dispenser; man who understands syrups; take charge of fountain 10 hours' work; \$35 per week. JEFFERSON, 1353 Wisconsin ave., next to Dumbarton Theater. 1

50 MEN APPLIED.

The above ad ran one day in The Times and 50 men applied for the position.

Phone The Times your ads. Main 5260.

## President's Ship Ordered to Be Ready to Sail

PARIS, April 7.—The George Washington, which has been undergoing an overhauling in the United States, has been ordered to be placed in commission immediately. Issuance of the order two weeks ahead of the liner's scheduled return to France was accepted as meaning the President may desire to have her in readiness in the event it is necessary for him to leave the conference on account of delays.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Reports that President Wilson had cabled the Navy Department to dispatch the George Washington, Presidential ship, to France, are doubted by Secretary Tumulty.

"Personally, I think there is nothing to the report. I haven't heard a word about it," Tumulty said today.

## TELEGRAPHERS SOVIET RULE IS IN 18 CITIES OVERTHROWN FOR STRIKE IN HUNGARY

CHICAGO, April 7.—Union telegraph operators in eighteen cities have voted in favor of a nation-wide strike, according to Union Secretary J. P. Campbell today. The returns were unofficial, Campbell said.

A third of the ballots, returnable here April 22, have not been mailed out as yet. The proposed strike is based on demands for union recognition and higher wages and is interpreted by operators as a protest against the Burleson administration of wires.

I. J. Konekamp, national president of the union, said the Postmaster General had taken over the wires after the Western Union had refused to abide by President Wilson's mandate that the operators have a right to organize.

Mr. Konekamp said the telegraphers objected to the action of the Postmaster General in taking executives from the telephone companies and placing them at the head of the telegraph companies.

According to information obtained from a meeting held here, the operators here entered into an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This organization has a membership of about 250,000 and operators said that if they should walk out in support of the telegraphers repairs to interrupted communication would be almost impossible.

It was also reported that approximately 60,000 members of the railway telegraphers' association had agreed not to accept commercial business in the event of a strike by the commercial operators. One estimate placed the number of men who would be affected by a favorable strike vote as high as 400,000.

## OMAHA RESIDENCES RAZED BY TORNADO

### OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—More than a score of persons today are suffering from injuries received when a tornado swept over one of Omaha's finest residential districts. Probably the most seriously hurt is Francis Melken, six years old, whose back was broken. The tornado damaged or destroyed some of the city's most beautiful homes, covering an area approximately ten blocks in extent. The storm followed almost exactly the path of the great tornado of 1913.

Police and the fire department were called to guard exposed property and to prevent fires. Soldiers were sent to assist the police.

Reports also reached here today of violent windstorms in Douglas and Otoe counties. No deaths were reported, but property damage was high.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS

See how the good digestion makes you feel.

## FIRST BRITISH RELIEF MISSION TO SAIL FOR MURMANSK THIS WEEK

LONDON, April 7.—The advance guard of the British relief expedition is scheduled to sail for Murmansk on Wednesday, it was learned today. From there it will proceed to Archangel at the first opportunity.

The main force of the expedition will leave in two sections, the first sailing early in May, and the second on May 15. The expedition will be composed entirely of volunteers.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, a Russian statesman from Archangel, addressing a Quakers meeting yesterday, appealed for allied aid.

"Without it Russia will become a playground for Germany and Japan," he declared. "We have plenty of men. What we need is munitions, supplies and officers."

A dispatch from Kovno, relayed by way of Copenhagen, reported that the Bolshevik forces are retreating from northern Lithuania. Part of the Bolshevik army is said to have mutilated, refusing to fight.

## FAMINE AIDS REDS' ADVANCE SOUTHWARD

Famine and unemployment at Odessa and throughout the Russian Black Sea regions are expediting the advance of the Bolshevik armies southward, consular advisers reported today.

Conditions in the Odessa region were normal, the advisers stated, until the Red guards gained a foothold in the Ukraine. This step is declared to have turned the flow of Ukrainian troops followed almost exactly the path of the great tornado of 1913.

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## PRESIDENT IS BETTER, BUT MUST STAY IN BED TODAY

PARIS, April 7.—President Wilson's condition continued to show improvement today, but Rear Admiral Grayson ordered him to remain in bed.

The President, whose cold has been broken and whose fever has subsided, wished to attend the "Big Four" meeting today. Grayson, however, realizing that the next two or three weeks will entail much work of vast importance, insisted the President remain quiet for at least another day.

Colonel House and a few other Americans visited the "White House" yesterday afternoon and were permitted to talk briefly with the President. It is understood that several important questions were touched upon.

Considering German Situation.  
The President is considering confidential reports from Germany dealing with the economic situation.

These reports, compiled by special attaches of the American economic commission, declare that sentiment in business circles throughout Germany is very anxious. The majority of the German industries have been tied up by sporadic strikes. The labor leaders are demanding a seven-hour work day, while the scarcity of food has increased discontent to a dangerous degree.

Summed up, the reports declare that "it is impossible for Germany to resume industrially unless furnished with raw materials and given markets abroad. All that is left of Germany's industries are their hands and heads, of which advantage must be taken, or a catastrophe may follow."

Prolonged wet weather may seriously interfere with the attempt of these British aviators to fly before the American naval aviators at Rockaway get their machine in shape for the effort.

A light snowfall has softened the ground, making it very dangerous to attempt even trial flights from the farm where a field has been improvised for starting and landing.

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ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 7.—It may be necessary to have a large portion of the landing field here covered with a plank floor to make possible starting of the Hawker-Grieve trans-Atlantic flight before the ground hardens.

Hawker and Grieve, who plan to fly across in a Sopwith plane, are considering the plank floor scheme. This, if it is found practical, may delay the start several days—perhaps a week or more.

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## Means Sues Bank For \$1,000,000, Alleging a Conspiracy to Hang Him

CHICAGO, April 7.—Gaston B. Means, now with the Burns Detective Agency, has filed suit against the Northern Trust Company of this city for \$1,000,000 damages.

Means was tried last year for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, who died from a bullet wound while on an automobile trip with a party of friends, of whom Means was one.

Following his acquittal came a legal contest over the will of the millionaire, James A. King.

He charges conspiracy to hang him. Named as conspirators are Solomon and Bruno Smith, president and vice president, respectively, of the trust company; Alfred F. Reichmann and William B. Miller, counsel to the corporation; John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney of New York, and C. B. Ambrose, at that time a Secret Service operative on special leave.

By causing the execution of the plaintiff, it is claimed, the defendant corporation sought to control the \$2,500,000 King estate. The bill recites that the company virtually brought the power and prestige of the legal machinery of the State of New York to further the conspiracy. This was accomplished, it is alleged, through Assistant District Attorney Dooling. The power of the Federal Government, it is declared, was commandeered through Ambrose.

Mrs. King's husband by a will dated 1901 left Mrs. King \$100,000. The rest of the estate was to establish the King home for old men. Means says he found a second will, dated 1905, leaving the entire estate to Mrs. King. The bank charges this will is a forgery.

Charles Cataldo, a striker, was arrested charged with rioting, and also with leading the strikers in the fighting. In addition twenty-seven other strikers were taken by the police and held on charges of rioting.

The police, with drawn revolvers and branding clubs, charged the entire length of Common street from Union to Newbury streets. Windows in all houses along the streets were ordered closed, and the crowd was quickly dispersed.

The clash today was the most serious of the strike. The Everett mill, which has been closed since the first day of the trouble, apparently was the chief objective of the strikers. More than thirty workers in the mill had been shattered before the police dispersed the crowd.

No One Is Wounded.  
Despite the number of shots said to have been fired, no one was reported wounded. One policeman, John Mahon, of Lowell, was slightly hurt when he was struck by the police and held on charges of rioting.

The police reported that shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, a bomb believed to have been of an incendiary nature and constructed of glass, was hurled at a house at 40 Newbury street. The explosion wrecked a door and part of the rear of the building.

Inside the building which is occupied by a family named McLeod, was a large number of people who were attending a wake. A panic followed the explosion which was heard throughout the southern portion of the city. The identity of the person who threw the bomb has not been established.

Bombard Police With Bricks.  
The police were bombarded with bricks and bottles. They received many bruises. Strikers were clubbed freely. The shooting, judging by the absence of reported injuries from that source, seemed to be over the heads of the crowd.

City Marshal O'Brien read the riot act, as he did on a similar occasion a month ago.

The reading of the riot act brought renewed "booming." The police charged, swinging clubs right and left. Suddenly revolver shots cracked. Sullen whistles over the heads of the police. The police promptly retorted, but obviously firing high.

TOKYO, April 7.—End of disturbances in Korea started by Korean nationalists is near, civil governor Yamagata of Korea, announced here upon arrival from Seoul.

He has received advices from his Seoul office that memorials have been received from influential Koreans regretting the recent activities. Yamagata denied reports that excessive severity was used in quelling the demonstrations.

He also declared that no missionary participated in the demonstrations either directly or indirectly. Some missionaries, he said, probably showed sympathy for the natives uprising.



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## STONE MILL AND CHURCH IN LAWRENCE STRIKE RIOT

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 7.—A riot occurred here early today when more than 1,000 striking textile workers rushed the Everett mill, hurling stones through the windows. The Holy Rosary Catholic church also was attacked and valuable stained-glass windows broken.

More than seventy shots are said to have been fired during the fighting in which 100 mounted and foot police took part. According to the police, Marshal Timothy O'Brien's automobile was fired upon when the marshal approached the strikers to read the riot act. Following the reading of the act the police were ordered to charge.

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## DECLARES KOREAN REVOLT NEAR END

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A Page of ALL Washington News  
For ALL Washington People  
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